# WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

Those of the South who accept the Nebraska Bill do so because it repeals the "Missouri Compromise," although they loathe the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" which the bill asserts. Northern Democrats, on the other hand, accept the bill because it asserts "Popular Sovereignty," al- lied upon to capture the place, and the naval force will though it repeals the "Missouri Compromise" which only be used as auxiliary, even if they are allowed at all they cling to. So, while each section protests to approach the formidable batteries that defend the haragainst the part offensive to it, each swallows the whole. Fanatics in politics or religion find a salvo for every sacrifice. The Koran prohibits to which is so obscurely indicated that every good Mussulman judges for himself, one contending that it is one part which is forbidden and another that it is another part; so, not agreeing as to which part it is, in the end the whole hog is eaten.

What, after all, is this "popular sovereignty which has suddenly so run away with a sectional popular favor? In President JEFFERSON'S time the assertion of it was punished by dismissal from office; now it is the highway to preferment. " Que fuerant vitia mores sunt." The New as a tangible principle :

as a tangible principle:

"The Nebraska bill disowns this principle of popular sovereignty. One Gen. Pierce, whose home is in New Hampshire, and who lives just now in Washington, makes the Executive and the judicial powers, the very greatest of the powers of all Governments, for the popular sovereigns that live in Nebraska. This Gen. Pierce makes his Governor, and that Governor has the voto power over the Legislature, so that he can prevent the passage of any law unless sustained by a majority of two-thirds; and, being the creature of the Executive, he is not responsible to the people. The President appoints and pays the Judges, the Marshals, and the District Attorneys, and they have no vote for President or Vice President, Senators or Congressmen. And this Executive Sovereignty is called Popular Sovereignty! It reminds one of the story, told by some speaker against this bill, of a boy who cried 'hot minced pies!' but when a person bought one he found it was frozen hard as ice. 'You scoundrel!' said the purchaser; 'why did you call this hot minced pie?' the purchaser; 'why did you call this hot minced pie?'
Because that is the name of it,' replied the boy."

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO .- Kingston (Jamaica) papers received by the Prometheus state that they have intelligence of the fact that the Dominican Government had appointed a commission to treat with the United States authorities and commander of the squadron there on the subject of the cession of Samana, either by purchase or treaty arrangement, to our Government.

CALIFORNIA GOLD PRODUCTS .- In regard to the gold production of the California mines for the calendar year 1854, judged by the shipments of gold from San Francisco, it will considerably exceed that of 1853. To the 1st of July the excess was \$3,568,854. For seven and a half months, so far this year, the sum shipped was \$33,096,000. The following are

THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS: Total in 1851......\$84,492,000 00 Total in 1852 45,799,000 00
Total in 1853 54,905,000 00
First seven and a half months of 1854 33,096,236 32

Total in 3 years and 74 months...\$168,272,236 32 THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

We are often asked what justifies the present price of family flour in this city? This is a question not easily answered, but certainly there seems to be no reason for a long continuance-at the rate of \$11. We find that white wheat is selling in Alexandria at \$1.50 per bushel, in Baltimore at \$1.55, in New York at \$1.55.

Flour has fallen from \$2 to \$2 50 per barrel in New York since the first of September. We trust the applies on hand at old prices are small, and that our grocers and bakers will soon find equal profit on such smaller

state that a gentleman of the Star of Delaware, who was at Mr. CLATTON's residence on sonday last, authorizes, of his own knowledge, a contradiction of a statement in certain newspapers that M. C. had joined the "Know-Nothings." He says Mr. SLAYTON entertains the same opinions expressed by im last session in the Senate on the unconstitutionally of all laws allowing aliens to vote without natpulization in the Territories, and that these are the sade opinions expressed by him, as well as by Mr. Coax, Mr. Southard, Mr. Calhoun, and all the Whis in the Senate, in 1835-'6; but that Mr. CLAYTON Mongs to no secret order or society whatever.

The Chicago Democrat of the 20th states that certain parties in that city, whose names it is not at liberty to disclose, contracted the previous day to deliver between this time and November one hundred thousand bushels of spring wheat at \$1 per bushel; the wheat to be delivered in Chicago.

MATORALTY OF BALTIMORE.—We learn that there was a grand Council of Know-Nothings in session last night, authorized by this mysterious organization to place in nomination a candidate for the Mayoralty. SAMUEL HINES, Esq. received the nomination, and has consented to serve as their candidate. Mr. Hinks is well known, especially in commercial circles, as an enterprising merchant. He has been hitherto, we believe, a moderate Democrat, and, as two-thirds of the Know-Nothings are of the same political bias, the nomination will doubtles prove very acceptable. It was made on the first ballot. and was a regular defeat to that portion of the new erganization who have been attempting to turn it to their own special advantage. - Baltimore American.

A riot happened at Cincinnati on Monday night be tween a party of Protestants and German Catholics, originating in an effort to establish a Protestant Sabbath school in a Catholic neighborhood. Two or three persons were wounded by pistol shots, and the leaders of the riot were arrested.

- James A. Stewart, Esq., of Dorchester county, has been appointed by Governor Ligon to be Circuit Court Judge for the eighth judicial district of Maryland, vice Hon. Asa Spence, resigned.

ANNEXATION IN MASSACHUSETTS .- So far as the action of Boston is concerned, its people decided on Monday last upon the annexation of Charlestown by the decisive vote of 3,310 years to 1,370 nays, being a majority of 1,940, and a relative proportion of nearly two and a half years to one nay. The vote is small, indicating either that the people generally anticipated a large affirmative majority upon the question or felt no particular interest in it.
With the people of Charlestows, who are to vote on Monday next, now rests the decision whether the two places shall be united under one city government.

MECHANICS' FAIR, BALTIMORE.—The District of Colum bia appears to be well represented at this Fair in speci-mens of art and taste. The ladies have not been idle in regard to articles of use and ornament. The attractions of the Fair in all respects are said to be greatly beyond any former exhibiti

FIRES IN CALIFORNIA.-The California papers contain dosen houses were consumed, involving a loss of a

BOLLET BULLET

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 26, 185 We shall soon have highly interesting news from Europe, for there is, I think, now no doubt that the allied forces in the Black Sea intend making a grand "coup" upon Sebastopol, but that success is to attend the effort is by no means a matter of certainty. Their intention has long been known to the Emperor Nicholas, who, with his able generals and immense army, would of course have made every possible provision for the defence of such an important point. From the large body of troops that have been embarked it is evident that military operations will be principally rebor seaward.

There can be little doubt that Nicholas, when he con cluded to evacuate the Danubian Provinces, intended to strengthen himself in the Crimes, so long threatened by its votaries the use of a certain part of the swine, the Allies, and I am prepared to hear that the army collected for the defence of Sebastopol fully equals, if it does not outnumber the Allies, and he able to "beard them face to face" in the open field. Should this be the fact, and the Allies happen to be besten in a grand pitched battle, what a "getting up stairs" there would be, particularly in England, where there is already such a state of general discontent at the inactivity and want of results! The Aberdeen Ministry would have to retire "in double quick time," and the whole state of affairs would be changed. There would no longer be any doubt or hesitancy on the part of Austria, but both she and Prussia would become Russian forthwith; crimination and recrimination would take place between France and York Express thus happily hits off the fallacy of it England; the "entente cordiale" would be destroyed; "the sick man" would probably be abandoned to his fate, particularly if Austria could be bribed to let him die by the promise of being one of the co-heirs to his estate, which Russia would promptly accede to. Nous verons. The month of October will tell the tale.

In the history of the world probably there never has been such triffing results from such gigantic armaments as France and England have had on foot during the past

The capture of the Aland Islands in the Baltic was vithout motive or results. What injury has it been to Russia? What good to the Allies? They marched up the hill and then marched down again; they captured the islands and then evacuated them, as they well knew they must do, as they could not hold them during the winter, or, if they did, without any possible result. The islands and their fortifications protected no naval force or depot, guarded no channel, defended no important point, and the whole affair was a barren victory, without nflicting any injury. And this is the result of the opera-In the Black Sea, with an immense fleet and one hun

dred thousand of the finest troops in the world, they have done less, literally nothing. The troops there have not fired a musket. The fleet has done nothing but make a ridiculous display before the commercial port of Odessa. And now, unless they do make a successful effort at Se-bastopol, the French and English land and naval forces in that quarter will make a most ridiculous figure in the will be sufficient for a most obstinate resistance; and the season of the year will prevent the Angio-French army from continuing a protracted siege. What they do must be done before the first of November.

The policy of the Emperor Nicholas will be to protract this war; for the expense of carrying it on by the Allies is enormous. I note by the English journals that the British Government have already paid £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000) for transportation alone, and every thing for both armies has to be sent to them. One item that they are shipping from France is ten thousand head of cattle. If the Czar will only draw himself within his happiness.

6. Resolved, That the fourth resolution of the meeting blows upon him, they will soon get tired of the unprofitable and inglorious contest.

You of conver have occur the recent publications as regards our Minister at Madrid, Mr. Souls, and the charge that he has been intermeddling with the revolutionary movement in that country, and that he had left Madrid for the Pyrenees. It is but fair that he should be heard in his own defence. It is a grave charge against a per- States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed. MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED. We are requested to If true, nothing can be more censurable, and, if substantiated, would no doubt induce the President immediately to recall him. I hope, for his own sake, as well as for the country, that there is no foundation for the charge, but I must confess his published letter on the banquet of the liberal press is very ominous as to his indiscretion.

No doubt now exists of a most exuberant crop in Europe. In the south and east of Europe and on the Danube, letters which I have seen state that it is the most prolific yield known for a long course of years. In Great Britain there has also been a magnificent crop. This is a most happy circumstance, not only for Europe, but also the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meet-for the United States; for though our crop has not been ing, to the People of the United States; and, although we a failure, as many were led to suppose, still it is not an abundant one, unless in wheat and oats. Had there been a considerable or even the usual foreign demand for our breadstuffs, prices would have ruled very high. Nor will our agriculturists lose their reward by the absence of this foreign demand; for, from present prospects of our grain market and the actual result of the crops, prices of breadstuffs during the coming season will be at least a full, if not more than a full, average.

At the last quotations from Liverpool, flour, previous to its sudden fall within two or three days, could have been brought with a profit from that port to New York; and even now, under the recent decline, the price of flour here is higher than in Liverpool. Contracts have been made for the delivery of ordinary superfine flour in November at \$6.50 per barrel.

The potato crop in the United States is a highly important one, and of that article there evidently will not be a full average crop; but still there is no reason why the in their future action—an invitation broad enough to in-present exorbitant rate of two dollars per bushel, and clude Garrison, Abby Kelly, and Fred. Douglas, besides ven more, should be demanded for them in our scaports. This price is fictitious and kept up by management. Let the community generally curtail their consumption of potatoes, and the remedy would soon work a reduction in price. Rice and hominy would make good and economi-

cal substitutes. You will see by the published statements that speci ontinues to go to Europe in very heavy amounts, larger even than the supply from California. The last bank statement shows a diminution in their specie capital during the week of \$1,500,000. This is the largest inroad upon the metallic basis of the banks that has ever been made in the same time, and though the steamers just in from California will more than supply that sum, still such a large specie call upon the banks in one week for the foreign demand, besides what was furnished from other sources, is not calculated to increase confidence in our present and prospective financial condition.

It must also be borne in mind that the probable total essation of foreign demand for our breadstuffs will deprive us of a very heavy item for liquidating our Eurepean indebtedness; and the question is being daily asked, how are we to find the means of paying for the continued mmense importations? Specie of course will continue to be sent so long as it can be procured, but there is a botom even to that "meal tub," and that bottom will soon be found at the rate the article has recently been going out of the country, even with all the new supply that comes from California.

At present there is no doubt heavy losses are bei sustained upon the sales of European manufactures, and the natural result of this one might think would be to accounts of two recent fires in that State. One, at Camoheck the importations; but thus far it seems to have had
po Seco, destroyed the whole town, consisting of some very little effect in that way. If these losses, however, fifty houses, together with their contents. Not a single continue, it must finally produce that result, as a matter house is left in the town. The less is stated at \$100,000.

The other fire happened at French Corral, where some game. It is generally supposed the recent heavy auction sales of European goods, at rates which evidently entailed a considerable loss, are mostly for foreign account. K.

### THE MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

In pursuance of public notice a Mass Meeting assem

oled last evening, in front of the City Hall, of "Citizens adopted last week at the meeting of friends of the Administration at Carusi's saloon."

The meeting of last night was very numerously attended, and was called to order about half past seven o'clock by Mr. NOBLE D. L'ARNER.

The names of the following gentlemen were then sub itted as officers, and unanimously confirmed:

President .- Capt. F. A. TUCKER. Vice Presidents: W Wilson, B. O. Tayloe, Dr. F. Howard, Henry Nourse, J. C. Harkness, Sidney DeCamp, Gen. John M. McCalla, Samuel Bacon, James B. Phillips, Jeremiah Hepburn, John McCauley, Dr. C. W. Davis, B. S. Kinsey, P. M. Pearson, and S. S. Briggs. Secretarice: John P. Dickinson, Henry Hay, J. W. Barker, and Edward Hart.

The President, on taking the chair, briefly expressed his thanks to his fellow-citizens for the honor conferred

sisting of Dr. R. Finley Hunt, Gen. J. M. McCalla, J. P. Hilton, James Owner, Wm. Dixon, John L. Smith, and J. H. McBlair; who, after a brief interval, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas a Public Meeting of Citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Saloon on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions said to have been adopted at that meeting and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ and its kindred presses with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, assail principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the Constitution and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and whereas the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such office-holders as entertain and whereas the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such office-holders as entertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless pro-scription of both Whigs and Democrats for an honest dif-ference of opinion: Therefore, 1. Resolved, That mere professions of love to the Con-stitution and to civil and religious freedom, when contra-dicted by actions, cannot deceive the gensible and vigilant

guardians of American liberty, whose apprehensions have been excited at beholding the strides that have been made towards a complete control of our Government by the sub-jects of a Foreign Potentate well known as the avowed chemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrow they

are solemnly devoted.

2. Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that bene 2. Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us by the Fathers of the Republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognized exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our Republican institutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that if not now resisted will lead at no distant day to the overthrow of the American Constitu-

distant day to the overthrow of the American Constitu-tion and the complete establishment of despotism.

3. Resolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have strug-gled in honest conflict over contested principles and mea-sures, all of which are now settled, yet in the present crisis of danger to all that both parties hold dear we will bury every remembrance of past opposition, and "pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred ho-nor" not to cease our exertions until our country shall be freed from the dangers that now menace it.

freed from the dangers that now mennet it.

4. Resolved, That we proclaim, as the cardinal principles of our political and moral creed, a sacred regard for the Constitution in all its provisions, upon which are based our glorious American principles—freedom of speech, freedom of cpinion, freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, together with a school system for the diffusion of intelligence, sanctified by an open Bible as the rule of faith and practice, holding as an established principle that intelligence and virtue are essential to the success a free Government.

5. Resolved, That while we welcome to our country

the victims of tyranny from foreign lands, and offer them a place by our side under the shield of our Constitution, we claim for Americans the right to govern their own country; and those who do not like our Government have

at Carusi's Saloon, recommending to the President of the United States proscription of all officers of the Federal Government who may have thought at to become members of the assaciation of Kaew. Nothings—a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognised and acted upon by the Executive of the United States—proposes an alarming and dangerous infraction of the principles of self-government, and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuke of all the free citizens of these United

the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur—while on the other hand the Papal Church abroad openly, and always, and every where maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyranone, are seen in countiess emigrants hying from its tyranny and misery to our own happy land, and, in the other,
in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth
and vices of the clergy, and in the ceaseless insurrections,
massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southern sister Republics.

8. Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from

ing, to the People of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of Executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proscription already begun of faithful office-holders, both Democrats and Whigs, for daring to entertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion urged upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting last week as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-seekers at the expense of many who zealously and efficiently aided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indelible stain upon him as a man and as the President of the United States.

9. Revolved, That, having seen the denunciations that

9. Resolved, That, having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from certain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract those States, by which they are one after another being placed in opposition to the Administration, we were astonished to hear the pressing invitation in the second resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political autecedents," to form a "fusion" with them in their future action, as invitation became accepted in

clude Garrison, Abby Kelly, and Fred. Douglas, besides their coadjutors in the two Houses of Congress.

10. Resolved. That we, too, appeal to all Americans who love the Union, which "must be preserved," and the Constitution, which established and maintains it, and the rights of the States, which compose it, and especially to the religious, the moral, and the order-loving classes, to unite with us in effecting the reforms necessary to the safety and prosperity of our country, believing as we do that it is high time the career of interested and unseruthat it is high time the career of interested and unseru-pulous demagogues should be check d, and the Govern-ment be placed in the hands of men acquainted with its character and spirit, and who duly value its countless

During the reading of these resolutions many of their entiments were loudly cheered. They were adopted with out few dissenting voices.

The meeting was then addressed by John M. McCalla EDW'D C. CARRINGTON, G. W. CUTTER, SAMUEL CRILTON, VESPASIAN ELLIS, and EDWARD HART, Esqs., each of the speakers being frequently applauded in the course of

Mr. ELLIS, at the conclusion of his remarks, offered additional preamble and resolutions, as follows: AND WHEREAS we believe in the competency, ability, and right of American-born citizens to govern their own

country, therefore

Resolved, That we will not vote for, nor assist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices of trust, emplument, or henor under our Government, nor will we vote for or assist in elevating to such offices any American-born citizens who recognise or hold themselves under any allegiance whatever to any foreign prince, potentate, power,

or authority.

Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed or materially altered, and the term of residence before admission to the rights of citizenship be extended to the period of twenty-one years.

These resolutions were also adopted with great unani-

mity, and then, at half-past eleven o'clock, the meeting adjourned with nine hearty cheers for the American party of the city of Washington.

EFFECT OF INCREASED PAY.—The enlistments in the army from September 1 to September 20, 1854, have been 331 against 96 for the same period in 1853.

#### THE PESTILENCE

PROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE OF MONDAY.

It is with feelings of deep pleasure that we announ-Washington favorable to the protection of civil and a decrease of nearly fifty per cent, in the mortality of of the National Intelligencer an article from the pen of religious liberty, and opposed to the principles and ob-Saturday, as compared with that of the two preceding Mr. H. R. Schertenty, of Michigan, announcing the disjects promulgated in the resolutions said to have been days. The deaths for Thursday and Friday, when all told, fall but little if any thing short of one hundred told, fall but little if any thing short of one hundred and nipety, while those of Saturday are under fifty. This is indeed gratifying intelligence, the more so as the heavy mortality of Friday led many to anticipate a far different result. What this great change is to be attributed to no one pretends to determine. The atmosphere on Friday night was to all appearance less pure than at any time since the disease broke out, and Saturday was several degrees warmer than Thursday or Friday; yet but very few cases occurred during the day, and only forty-five deaths were reported. And it is scarcely even fair to judge the abatement of the disease by the deaths of Saturday. Two-thirds of those who died on that day were seized with the epidemic on Friday, and their deaths should be charged to the mortality of that day rather than to that of Saturday. Taking all this into consideration, we are full of hope that the disease has passed its climax.

I SHOM THE CHARLESTON MERCUEY OF MONDAY.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY OF MONDAY. The total interments in Savannah on Wednesday wer 28; yellow fever 18. On Thursday they were 16; yel-

low fever 12. On Friday they were 19; yellow fever 15. There seems to be an abatement, but the disease is still very virulent.

From Augusta we have little direct information. deaths reported from yellow fever last week were, on Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 2. Thursday 7, Friday 3. This shows little progress of the disease, and leaves scarce a possibility that it can become generally epidemic at this late season. But the effect has been exceedingly disastrous to business. The post office has been deserted and unable to distribute the mails, and we are informed that the banks are not much better off. There has been a general flight and consternation.

[Telegraphic despatches state that the fever Is increasing at Augusta. There were five deaths on Saturday ; five on Monday; and on Tuesday seven new cases and two deaths. 7

In Charleston we feel again encouraged to say that the virulence of the disease has abated, and that the new cases are neither so many nor so violent as heretofore. But disease in many forms is still among us, and the energies of our people are taxed heavily to bear and alleviate the weight of suffering that oppresses the city. Patience, perseverance, and a good heart will carry us through. The good God still governs the world : let us

The Savannah Lepublican of Thursday says that for the last five weeks there were 681 burials in that city, of which 436 were of yellow fever.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- The railroad an steamboat companies centering at Baltimore have announced their intention to promote the success of the Agricultural Fair, to be held at Baltimore next week, by conveying free such stock and other articles as are intended for exhibition and making the customary reduction of fare to persons visiting the city at that time. On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for all points between Baltimore and Wheeling, round trip tickets will be furnished at half price, good for six days; on the Washington branch, from all points, at the regular charge for daily round trip tickets, extending the time to three days.

The Hon. LEONARD JARVIS died at his residence Surry, Maine, on the 18th instant, aged 72 years. Mr. Jarvis had been a prominent politician in the Democratic party, and for several years represented his district in ongress.

AMERICANS IN CANADA. - Squatters from the United States are settling upon the mineral lands on the north and iron, and, having made rich discoveries, squat upon the lands, enter their claims, and jointly or separately purchase them .- North American.

VERMONT LIQUOR LAW SUSTAINED .- The Supreme Court of Vermont, through Chief Justice Redfield, has just given judgment in favor of the constitutionality of liquor, and was carried up on appeal.

THE OHIO RIVER .- On Saturday the river at Cincin nati was stationary. At Pittsburgh late on Sunday there were two feet three inches water in the channel and

The debt of Philadelphia is some \$16,000,000, the half of which is subscription to railroad stocks in which the city has the deepest interest. The city bonds have always capillaries is not more than the 2,500 of an inch. ranged high to within a few months, when they have de-

THE MASSACRE AT FORT LARAMIE. -The St. Louis In selligencer of the 16th instant has the following, which gives a very correct view of this unhappy affair :

"For shooting a lame cow abandoned by the Mormons demand is made that the warrior guilty of the act should be delivered up. The offence was not worthy a thought; it is the commonest occurrence on the plains. We understand that Major Fitzpatrick, or a member of his company, was guilty of a precisely similar action on a recent return, and that a reverend missionary, from whom we have the story, helped to eat the cow. Neither the major are the missionary were regarded as having committed an have the story, helped to eat the cow. Neither the major nor the missionary were regarded as having committed an outrage, and no demand was made for them. But, the cow having been killed, every sort of restitution was offered by the Indians; they would pay four times its value; they would do every thing but deliver up their brother to the tender mercies of the pale-face strangers. Quick Bear, the chief, did his best to bring about even this; but for a Sioux to be placed in a calaboose and whipped is perpetual disgrace, is worse than death. The tribe could not agree to it, and the chief had no right to insist. Quick Bear is a mild, intelligent, and most estimable man; his family are christians. He and his bromable man; his family are christians. He and his brother, and another chief were shot without any provocation on their part, and the village wes bombarded on no other provocation than the slaughter of an abandoned cow. The whole affair was a horrible mistake, and the consequences hereafter will be grave. No stock can pass to California nor goods come to us from there while the Sioux remain in a state of war."

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS .- There was quite a panic in DECLINE IN BREADSTOFFS.—There was quite a panic in the New York flour market on Monday. Prices of all grades receded 50 to 75 cents. On Tuesday there was a further decline in that market of 25 to 50 cents per barrel. The cause of this material reduction is increased receipts and an indisposition on the part of buyers to take more than enough to satisfy their most pressing wants. Wheat also gave way several cents in the bushel. The day for cheap bread is apparently near at hand. Although unpleasant news to farmers and flour merchants, it will be hailed with no little satisfaction by consumers, particularly the poor who have for so many months been perticularly the poor, who have for so many months be compelled to pay most exorbitant prices.

THE CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA .- A planter in North Carolina, writing from Edgecomb county, says the crops in that region are twenty-five per cent. better than in 1853. Corn crop fine. The oat crop was uncommonly good. Sweet potatoes look fine, and will no doubt yield well. The hog crop will be fully an average one, and there is the greatest abundance of peas and pumpkins, in addition to the corn already mentioned, to fatten them in good time. n good time.

REAL ESTATE IN BOSTON.—The Burgess estate, so called, on Broad street, covering about 8,400 square feet of land, with old buildings thereon standing, was sold at auction on Monday for \$50,000; Mr. W. G. MERRILL tractions of the being the purchaser.

PHYSIOLOGY -No. 1.

The Circulation of the Bio

On the 24th of June last there appeared in the column covery of a new and the only true motive-power causing the circulation of the blood in animals. This announce-ment was exceedingly interesting to myself, as it was

electricity.

How Mr. Schetterly had succeeded in making such a

electricity.

How Mr. Schetterly had succeeded in making such a sweeping generalization of the powers of Nature, and in resolving the whole of them into one, (electricity, the primum mobile,) he has not informed us. He will, however, allow us doubtless to express an opinion that his postulate is not entirely self-evident. Of course, if electricity is the motive-power of every thing, as he plainly asserts, then it is the cause of the motion of the blood, and ho might have added of the motions of the planets and comets, casting aside the theories of Copernicus and Sir Isaac Newton.

Now, we deny all of Mr. Schetterly's premises in the outset, for they are not proved; and we cannot philosophize on bare assumptions. It is contrary to the Badeonian and Newtonian principles of philosophizing. "Hypotheses," says Newton, "whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place-in experimental philosophy."—(Principia, book III., Gen. Scholium.)

Mr. Schetterly devotes his first six articles to the clearing of the way for the announcement of his theory. Through all this preliminary matter we waded with great patience, hoping sincerely to find, as we advanced, such an array of well-established facts, such a cumulation of logical arguments, as would cause the new theory to burst upon our vision with redoubled brilliancy and celat. But all was disappointment and confusion; for we found not thing but hypothesis piled upon hypothesis; opinions, bunot facts; special pleadings and copious extracts, which were as inconclusive as they were common; and all made to support a strange theory, which at the close of the sixth article made its appearance. We had expected to find something at least plausible, if not brilliant; but lo and behold! it proved to be nothing but an old theory advanced some years ago, when biology, mesmerism, and electrical psychology, named Dr. John Bokee Dods, made his appearance in this city and delivered a course of lectures, in which, among other notions, he announced and

cated the identical theory which is new presented by Mr.

Schetterly. His lectures were afterwards published in a small volume entitled "The Philosophy of Electrical Psychology." We exposed the fallacy of the theory at the time in the columns of one of the Southern journals; but as Mr. Schetterly has reproduced it in an able manner, and as he solicits the "closest scientific scrutiny," we cheerfully enter upon its examination again.

As in all scientific investigations our object should be simply the discovery of truths, facts, we, in accordance with the received rules of philosophizing, shall discard every theory and every conclusion not based upon indisputable facts and experiments. This is the only way to make progress in science. We shall therefore examine the data upon which Mr. Schetterly bases his theory, in the order in which we find them, after first correcting a small error into which he has fallen in regard to the presmall error into which he has fallon in regard to the free cise theory of the circulation which we adopt. He says "Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation, attributed the motion of the blood exclusively to the muscular contraction of the heart. \* \* This is the theory advocated

We have never advocated the theory that the circula States are settling upon the mineral lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, the Provincial Parliament of Canada having passed an act granting to aliens the right of purchasing and conveying lands to the extent of four hundred acres each. Large tracts of land in that region having been put into market by the Government at one dollar and a quarter per acre, without reserving the mineral lands, the "Yankees" have prospected for copper and iron, and, having made rich discoveries, squat upon can be complete which does not embrace them all. These varieties are the Systemic, the Venous, and the Portal. We will explain them according to our theory :

The Systemic Circulation. 1. The systemic circulation, or the circulation of the the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, assailed on the ground of its submission to the people. The case was that of the State against Parker, for the illegal sale of the system. The systemic circulation is the most important of all, its ramifications extending to every tissue and fibre of the body. It carries the life-sustaining arterial blood to every part. That the heart circulates the blood in the arteries is a fact which our senses demonstrate. We can see it; we can see the contractions of the heart and the simultaneous circulation of the arterial blood; and to deny this fact is to deny the evidence of our senses. Even in the minutest systemic capillaries microscopic observation reveals the pulsations of the heart and a distinct circulation where the diameter of the

ranged high to within a few months, when they have depreciated. The annual city revenue is \$3,700,000, expenses \$3,000,000; so it is expected a sinking fund to wipe out the debt will be created.

Coal Discovery in Michigan.—Coal of good quality has recently been discovered at Corunna, Michigan, one hundred miles from Detroit. Ten thousand bushels have already been taken out, and it is now being mined at the rate of five hundred bushels per day and sold at the rate of five hundred bushels per day and sold at the rate of five hundred bushels per day and sold at the rate of the neutral propel the blood not only through the arterial tubes, but through the capillaries into the veins; since even a lees force will serve to propel warm water through the vessels of an animal recently dead."—(Carpenter's Physiology, sec. 710.)

The Massacre at Fort Laramie.—The St. Louis In-"That the movement of the blood," says Dr. Carpenter, of

This resides in the capillaries of both the vis a fronte.
This resides in the capillaries of both the systemic and venous system, and owes its existence to the following principle established by experiment:

"That if two liquids communicate with one another in a capillary tube, or in a porous or parenchymatous structure, and have for that tube or structure different chemical affinities, movement will ensue; that fluid which has the most energetic affinity will move with the greatest velocity, and may even drive the other fluid entirely before it."

This is the important principle of endosmose and exosmose, and the application of it to the circulation of the blood is easy. The anastomosing capillaries of the arterial and venous systems contain arterial blood on one side and venous on the other, the former having a strong

side and venous on the other, the former having a strong affinity for the capillary tubes and the latter scarcely any, or none at all. The necessary consequence is a motion of the blood from the arterial to the venous systems; and this, constituting a powerful vis a fronte, is taking place constantly in every part of the body.—(See Prof. Draper's Organization of Plants, see. S4, 88, 108, 109, 110, 111.)

8. Here, then, by the application of our senses and undisputed facts, we fully account for the circulation of the blood in the arteries, without any necessity for calling in the aid of electricity or any occult agents whatever; and it is contrary to all rules of philosophizing to attempt to account for phenomenon by means of hypothetical agents or hypotheses of any kind so long as there are well known facts sufficient to explain them. Mr. Schetterly cannot deny that the heart moves the blood in the arteries, nor can he deny the principle of endosmose and exosmose. can he deny the principle of endosmose and exosmose. He must therefore admit that his electricity is entirely useless, so far at least.

The Veneus Circulation

1. Let us now see if electricity is at all necessary for this circulation. We have shown that the action of the this circulation. We have shown that the action of the heart and the principle of endosmose and exosmose compel the blood throughout the entire capillary system—which is co-extensive with the entire body of the soft tissues—to flow constantly from the arteries to the veins, undergoing a change in passing from the former to the latter. This constant forcing in of blood into the venous

and venous capillary systems must create a force amply sufficient to cause the venous circulation, as its velo

is only about one-third of that of the arterial circulation.

3. There is one other aid to the venous circulation which must contribute materially to it: it is the contraction of the right ventricle of the heart. This powerful contraction drives the blood forward to the lungs, and of course the blood in the vena cava must rush forward to fill the place of that expelled from the heart. There is then a power at work, at both extremities of the venous system, compelling the blood to move towards the right side of the heart.

4. We have, then, here sufficient power to cause the venous circulation, a sufficient number of facts to explain it, without resorting to the aid of electricity.

The Partal Circulation.

The Portal Circulation.

The Portal Circulation.

1. We see no difficulty in explaining the portal circulation; for the same powers act upon it as upon the circulations already explained. This system has its capillaries amostomosing with the arterial capillaries like the other systems. The blood is therefore constantly forced into the portal system from the arterial system, and, as it cannot retrograde, it must move onward towards the liver, and through this into the hepatic veins. The circulation in these must partake of that of the vene cave into which they empty; and thus the blood of the portal system constantly moves onward into the vene cave, and thence to the right auricle of the heart.

2. To sum up, then, the causes of the circulation of the entire mass of the blood of the body, they are these:

1. The contractions of the left ventricle of the heart.

This is the principal cause.

This is the principal cause.

2. The principle of endosmose acting on the capillaries.

3. The displacement of blood by the contractions of the right ventricle of the heart.

2. The principal state of blood by the state of the heart.

This theory is based upon facts and observations—upon facts that cannot be denied; and these facts fully explain the phenomenon. What necessity is there there for setting a these facts and introducing the electrical hypothesis? None but those who have run mad with the wild theories of the day will ever give the electrical theory—which makes electricity do every thing—a second thought. We shall give it a thorough examination in our next article.

ALBERT WELLES ELY,

#### MEDICAL MATTERS.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF BATHING .- It is a fact officially recorded that, during the visitation of cholera in France, out of nearly 16,228 subscribers to the public baths of Paris, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, only two deaths among them were ascribed to cholera. There does not exist a more effective prevention of disease of every kind and a greater promoter of good health at all times than the practice of daily bathing.

MORTALITY IN CONNECTICUT .- The number of deaths in MORTALITY IN CONNECTICUT.—The number of deaths in this State during the last official year was 5,596, about equally divided between the two sexes. Of disorders there were 825 deaths from consumption, 299 from typhus fever, 280 from old age, 256 from violence, 242 from pneumonia, 228 from dysentery, &c. There were only two deaths in Barkhamstead, in a population of 1,524. Seventy-eight persons died who were over ninety years of age, of whom eighteen were males and sixty females. There was a decrease of births compared with the year previous.

HEALTHFULNESS OF FRUIT .- The Editor of the Ameri-HEALTHFULNESS OF FRUIT.—The Editor of the American Medical Monthly, in a timely article on a greatly misuaderstood subject, says that partaking immederately even of the ripest and best fruit is as injurious as drinking to excess, opium-eating, or surfeiting of any kind; and that eating unripe fruit, even when prepared by the most skilfully conducted culinary operations, and enticingly presented in the garniture of paste and frosting, is unsafe. Eating fruit at improper hours, too, ripe as well as unripe, is highly preprictors. as unripe, is highly pernicio

PUNCTURING THE CHEST .- Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cam-PONCTURING THE CHEST.—Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, presented a valuable report at the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society upon the efficacy of paracentesis of the chest for the withdrawal of collected fluids within that cavity. He had punctured the chest eighty-nine times in thirty six cases, and had never known any seriods or unpleasant effects arise from it; but, on the contrary, cures or great relief had almost invariably followed each operation. The Doctor exhibited a trocar the twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, a canula and an exhausting nume of very vice and increases. and an exhausting pump of very nice and ingenious con-struction, such as he makes use of in this operation, and which have been found well adapted to meet the exigencies of every case.

EFFECTS OF COFFEE.—Dr. Mosely observes, in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the great use of the article in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel but the gout are scarcely known. Du Four relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effects of coffee in gout, the case of Mr. Deverau, who was attacked with gout at the age of twenty-five, and had it scarcely till he was unusuals of 600 with shalk stance. it severely till he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet; but for four years preceding the account of his case being given to Du Four to lay before the public he had, by advice, used coffee, and had no return of the gout afterwards.

QUACKERY VS. CHOLERA -The Editor of the Boston editors to warn the people not to trust to secret prepara-tions, for there is no reliance to be placed in any one medicine as a specific cure. "Take nothing without the calm advice of a physician, who acknowledges his responsibility to society by devoting his life to the laborious pursuit of ministering to the sick."

## PRESCRIPTION FOR YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1854. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The wide-spread circulations of your valuable journal induces me to give you the following recipe for the cure of the yellow fever, which I have used and seen used in the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba, and

last summer in New Orleans with great success:

Dissolve a tablespoonfull of table salt in half a wine glass of water; squeeze the juice of a lemon into it; mix with these from two to four ounces of castor oil ; and take the mixture at one dose. Give the patient hot strong mustard baths, with a handfull of salt in them; put large mustard plasters on the abdomen, calfs of the legs, and soles of the feet; give him barley water to drink; and there need be no fear of any kind. When the fever has been broken take forty grains of sulphate of quinine and put it into a quart bottle of water, with fifty drops of the elixir of vitriol—dose: three small wine glasses per day. With the room well ventilated this treatment will

Respectfully, yours,

JONAS P. LEVY,

Commander of the U. S. transport

American during the Mexican war. save ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

MORE WONDERS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH -SOM very interesting experiments have just been made in England, which promise to lead to further triumphs in England, which promise to lead to further triumpns in electricity. These experiments were to test the possibility of sending the electric fluid, and consequently communications, across a body of water without the aid of electric wires. The place chosen was a body of water five hundred feet across. The operating battery was placed on one side and the corresponding dial on the other. The electric wire was then submerged on both sides, when messages were as quickly transmitted as though there had been a connexion in the wires.

WHERL OF FORTUNE.—A successful practitioner at the "bar" under the Maine-law dispensation must be a Know-Everything and a Know-Nothing at the same time. Thus, as we learn from a violent Maine-law paper, à stranger in Hartford who may chance to feel like taking a geulle "smile" or imbibition is conducted by one of the knowing ones into a building in a by-street, and, after going up stairs and down stairs, through hall ways and various winding ways, finally arrives in a room, on one side of which is a small round hole in the wall, in which is a small dumb waiter; over it is inscribed "The wheel of fortune." A person wishing to try his fortune writes upon a small card, and, with a piece of money, puts it in the dumb-waiter. Away goes the waiter, and shortly returns with a glass of Otard, punch, or any thing you may have desired. Inquire who keeps this place, and the answer comes through the little hole, in a hoarse voice, "A Know Nothing."—Boston Chronicle. WHERL OF FORTUNE .- A successful practitioner at the

THE TURY.-The closing races of the Fall meeting took place on the National Course on Saturday. The first race was for the proprietor's purse, \$500, two mile heats for beaten horses. The contestants were Granite, Mo-Grath, and Seline. Granite was the favorite horse, but undergoing a change in passing from the former to the latter. This constant forcing in of blood into the venous system through the capillaries creates a constant current in the veins towards the right auricle of the heart. It cannot be otherwise. The blood constantly forced into the veins at their fountain-head, the capillaries, is compelled to move; and the numerous valves which the veins contain prevent the blood from making any retrograde movement.

2. Here, then, is a sufficient cause for the venous circulation, founded upon facts which are indisputable. We want no electricity to account for the phenomenon, and we are surprised that a thing so plain should present any difficulty to Mr. Schetterly's mind. Gravitation and muscular action undoubtedly aid somewhat in the venous circulation, but only to a limited extent. They are not at all essential to it, except in the case of the muscular contractions of the heart, for it is certain that the heart aids the venous circulation. The great extent of the arterial